US Army Corps of Engineers
Louisville District

Falls City Engineer

Flood '97 Edition

Vol. 22 No. 2 March 1997

Report on Flood '97

Disaster strikes in the District

Todd Hornback

Flood waters isolate homes and people during Flood 1997. The owners of this home on a highway between Boston and Lebanon Junction, Ky., use a rowboat to get to their home.

Synopsis

Flood leaves soggy history in its wake

by Public Affairs Office

Over 11.4 inches fell in the Louisville area within a 24-hour period starting March 1. The downpours saturated the ground and caused streams and tributaries within the Ohio River Valley to overflow their banks. Total rainfall for this storm series in Louisville was just over 12 inches. Flash floods caused substantial damage within the Ohio River Valley.

A total of 87 counties in Kentucky, 13 counties in Indiana and 15 counties in Ohio were declared federal disaster areas. Nineteen people died in Kentucky due to the high water.

Louisville District has 20 flood control reservoirs to retain flood waters. The reservoirs lowered flood levels by approximately 3 feet in Louisville. Two Kentucky lake projects showed a massive rise in storage levels. Taylorsville Lake rose 22.56 feet and Rough River Lake rose 24.10 feet in a 24-

Continued on page 3

Justine Dodge

Metropolitan Sewer District workers in Louisville install floodgates on 6th Street. The Louisville District built this floodwall which protects the city to three feet above the 1937 Flood. Workers up and down the Ohio River installed floodgates into local protection projects.

Mike Lush

The District did a controlled rewatering at Olmsted Locks and Dam to protect the cofferdams against collapse from the rising river waters.

Ken Crawford

Col. Harry Spear speaks with a Federal Emergency Management Agency representative with Rob Fuller and Mike Beaird during a tour of flooded areas. The Corps of Engineers works as part of the FEMA team.

Lebanon Junction, Ky.

Ken Crawford

Vice President Al Gore talks with residents during his visit to Lebanon Junction March 8. Col. Spear, Governor Patton and other state and other officials also visited the city that day.

Todd Hornback

Boaters pass a house in Shepherdsville, Ky.

hour period. Taylorsville Lake reached a record pool of 586.1.

Transportation was also affected by the flooding. I-65 just south of Louisville and I-64 in eastern Louisville were both closed for extended periods of time. Over 100 cars were stranded during the closure. The National Turnpike in Louisville flooded requiring 50 vehicles to be towed. Two mudslides in Elizabeth, Ind., rendered State Highway 11 impassable.

Metropolitan Sewer District, serving Louisville and Jefferson County, closed most of its floodwall gates in response to the Ohio River flooding. The District sent three pumps and 450,000 sandbags to Smithland, Ky. The sandbags were used to build a mile-long levee.

Continued on page 4

Todd Hornback

Waters rise into homes in Shepherdsville, Ky. Water inundated communities along the river covering some homes to their rooftops.

West Point, Ky.

John Briggs

Cooperation among federal agencies remains strong. In West Point, Ky., the National Guard uses its vehicles to plow through flood waters. The vehicle normally carries ammunition.

Continued from page 3

Buckhorn Lake personnel in eastern Kentucky provided ferry services for citizens along secondary roads and sections of Highway 257. The access road to the Louisville Repair Station and Louisville Gas & Electric were flooded so the Corps provided ferry service to and from Shippingport Island.

River stages at Ohio River locks and dams at Markland, McAlpine, Cannelton, Newburgh, John T. Myers, and Smithland caused locking operations to be suspended. Locking operations resumed before the Ohio River had lowered to flood stage in most cities.

The Ohio River crested at 38.76 feet March 7 in Louisville with flood stage being 23 feet. Cincinnati crested March 6 at 64.5 feet. Flood stage is 52 feet. The Ohio crested at 50.7 at Paducah, Ky., on March 18. Flood stage at Paducah is 39 feet.

High river stages on the Ohio halted construction at the Olmsted Locks and Dam. The Louisville District had a controlled rewatering at Olmsted Locks and Dam construction site to prevent flood damage. This rewatering in the coffered area may delay construction approximately three months.

Norman Atkins

The Salt and Ohio rivers flood West Point, Ky., as seen in this aerial shot.

The District also assured viability of 41 local flood protection projects. According to discussions with points of contact at all levees, only two levees had serious problems. The Lebanon Junction, Ky., levee was overtopped by 2 feet on March 3 in an area designed to provide a controlled overtopping. About 150 homes were flooded.

Brookport, Ky., had flap gate problems and experienced mini-

Continued on page 5

Continued from page 4

mal evacuations. A crane was used to place 2,500 sandbags over the outlet area to alleviate these problems. The Louisville District notified officials who work with local protections projects that the projects may receive rehabilitation assistance through the Corps.

Throughout the disaster and recovery period, Louisville District's Emergency Operations Center received more than 500 telephone inquiries from media representatives and over 4,000 calls from others wanting flood information.

The EOC operated 24 hours a day, seven days a week starting March 1 and continued in the 24 hour mode until all regions of the Ohio River had crested.

Shepherdsville, Ky.

Todd Hornback

Utica, Ind.

Norman Atkins

Above, Utica, Ind., experiences widespread flooding. At left, officials use a motor boat to work in downtown Shepherdsville, Ky. The Courthouse, funeral home, church and homes were flooded.

Falmouth, Ohio

Ken Crawford

A house sits atop an automobile in Falmouth, Ky.,—a testament to the current's power.

People

Flood does not ignore District employees

by Todd Hornback
Public Affairs Office

Richard Briggs

John Briggs places his hand just above the water level in his basement in West Point, Ky.

Heavy rains, flash floods and rising rivers brought March in like a lion and ravaged homes throughout the Ohio River Valley. Louisville District employees were not spared.

Henry Robinson, a District realty specialist, watched as flood waters encircled his apartment building in the south end of Louisville. An avid reader, Robinson moved books from the bottom shelf of his eight bookcases to save his collection before the water entered the apartment. In the evening hours from 8 to 11, the water rose making efforts of rolled towels in front of the sliding glass doors futile. By 11 p.m., the water had seeped into his apartment through every wall.

"By 11:30, it was an inch deep. By 12, it was at my ankles," Robinson said. Not knowing how high the water would go, he and a neighbor exited the building. In the parking lot, the waters had reached to the headlights of his car.

When he returned to the apartment two days later, he found that flood water had left ruined carpet and furniture, but his books had been saved. Robinson's apartment management found him another apartment. "The positive side is I like my new apartment better than the one I had," Robinson said.

For Realty Specialist Pat McCarley, a foot of water in her eastern Jefferson County home's basement destroyed her carpet, water heater and dryer. "This is just a second living area—a lot of junk that I should have thrown away already. I can't complain, there are some people who have lost everything," she said. She added that the flood waters did not last long in her area—by Sunday night the waters had receded—but the cleanup was time consuming.

Before flood waters closed the road leading to Carlie Ross's house in Irvington, Ky., he and his wife had moved their cars to the highway. Water did not enter their home, but limited access to walking around the flood waters or boating through them. For three weeks, Ross rowed a boat 300 yards from his house to his car each workday. Since he lives on a farm, he portaged food for his animals. He transported a newborn calf from a friend's farm to be nursed by one of his cows whose calf had died. Though inconvenienced, Ross said that he was fortunate.

"I was convinced that the water was going to go in our basement," Ross said. "As it continued to rise, it emptied into a basin in my field and then over a knoll."

The dangers of rising streams and rivers proved nature's fury to Betsy Witkovskie, material handler in the Supply Room. When her 18-year-old son told her that the creek in the back of their house was rising, she told him to tell his father to move the 17 ½-foot boat. Within minutes, the creek grew from its normal 6-inch depth, climbing into the back yard and tugging at their family boat perched on its trailer. Within 45

Continued on page 7

Robert Witkovskie

Robert Witkovskie

Above, Betsy Witkovskie's boat rests on shore after a flash flood. Water covered the boat and carried it approximately 40 feet downstream. Below, the cable holding the boat catches debris.

Continued from page 6

minutes, the father, son and brother-in-law stood in chest-high water. The family fought to reel in the boat but could not fight the raging stream's force.

"I told my husband to tie the boat to a tree. If it floats downstream, that's what it will have to do because it wasn't worth risking our lives to save the boat," Witkovskie said.

The 4-inch circumference tree bent from the stress of holding back the boat. The creek had enlarged from six feet wide to 45 feet—the size of a small river. When the waters receded one hour later, the water had carried the boat and trailer approximately 35 feet and lodged the trailer two feet into the ground. The flood waters destroyed the Witkovskie's boat but did not reach their home.

For thousands of others, the flood waters brought frustration and fear to those who evacuated their homes to stay in shelters or with family and friends. Shirley Craig in Operations Division stayed at her son's house after evacuating her home in West Point, Ky. After three days of wondering what would be left of the house, she received good news from District Commander Col. Harry Spear.

"Colonel Spear knew I was worried about it and he was concerned," she said. The District took aerial photographs and video coverage of the area. Col. Spear gave her a videotape of the footage. She spotted her house and saw that is was on a high point and not affected by the flood.

After viewing the video Friday, Craig said that she had a good weekend because she didn't worry about her house. She returned home on Monday.

"It was really devastating down there with all the debris on the streets. How the people could go in their homes and see it—I don't know how they could do it," Craig said. "My living room now has brown stains on the ceiling, but if that's all I have to worry about, that's fine. I was fortunate to unlock my door and move back in."

Six hours before flood waters closed roads between West Point and Louisville, Sandy Briggs, engineering technician, left her West Point, Ky., home. She had worked with her father-in-law to move what they could from her basement before over three feet of water entered her home. Her husband, John, a project manager in Programs and Project Management Division, was on temporary duty for the week. The water damaged the washer, dryer, furnace and hot water heater.

Briggs' home became an island separated from neighbors and the street.

"We're pretty high, but in the back it slopes to a field and then the river," she said. "We are so fortunate. I have neighbors down the street where it (the water) was in their living quarters."

For everyone involved, the flood left some wondering if March would exit as violently as it entered. As one person said, "No matter what we're going through, there is always someone else who has gone through worse."

Crests on the Ohio River

How high were the waters?

Louisville District's locks and dams prepared for the crest that would roll down the Ohio, Green and Kentucky rivers.

Although the locks and dams are not part of the flood control system, the locks did not go unaffected.

In a race to beat the rising waters, the men and women at the locks on these rivers worked to remove signs from aside the lock chambers and to remove electronic controls from inside operations centers.

The locks remained operating until just a few feet over floodstage. More modern projects remained open like Uniontown and Smithland because of their navigable passes. These two projects did close after debris and current made passing over the navigable pass dangerous.

McAlpine's office came within 8 inches of flooding while Lock and Dam 53 had water in its powerhouse and its second-story office.

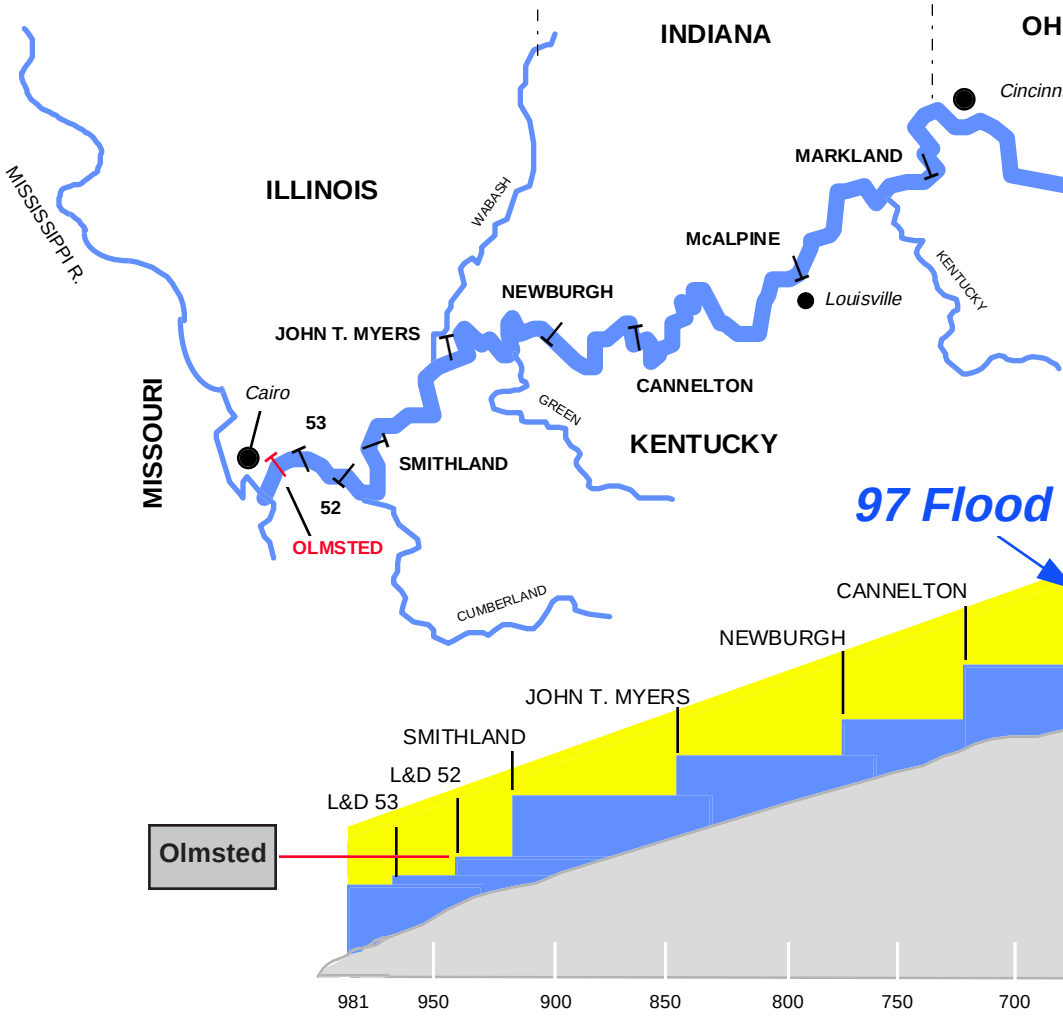
Lock workers reopened each project when waters lowered. For safety reasons, crews inspected lock gates to assure that debris had not been jammed into the hydraulic works. After waters receded, the lock projects upstream began locking.

As the waters receded, the locks that had reopened were left with minor damage—a few guardrails torn down and some pavement in a parking lot broken.

Flood's cost of closing locks and dams

The economic benefits of the locks and dams on the Ohio River are important to everyone. Companies which ship goods via barges save money. Other forms of transportation such as trucking can cost four times more than by barge.

When the flood caused lock personnel to close the river to navigation, barge traffic halted. Products such as coal, chemicals, plastics, grains and gasoline did not reach their destinations until the waters receded. The cost to barge operators: approximately $300 per hour.

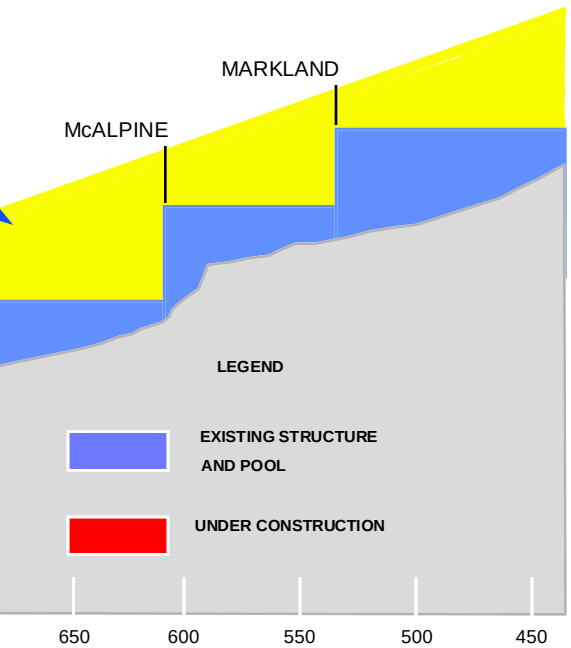


Justine Dodge

Chuck Parrish

IO

ati



eft, Bill Browning, lockmaster, prepares McAlpine Locks n as the flood rolls through Louisville. Above right, John s sweeps water out of the Navigation Building at Louisville Station after the flood. Below, McAlpine Locks and Dam ees clean gate mechanisms.

Ken Crawford

PITTSBURGH

Community Involvement

EOC serves communities' needs

by Justine Dodge
Public Affairs Office

As the storm raged and the rivers swelled, the Emergency Operations Center spun into action. Employees fought the storm to report for flood duty. Within hours, the EOC was operational; connected to the outside world through computers, phones and a television.

The Readiness Branch of the Operations Division runs the EOC, the central command center for the commander during a disaster situation. The Readiness Branch is the first organization contacted when a disaster strikes. They track flood waters, monitor flood protection projects, coordinate flood fight efforts, disseminate information to the public, and assess and receive recovery missions from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as well as the Corps' own authority. The EOC operates in four levels, ranging from level one which is normal operation to level four, 24-hour operation. During this flood event, the EOC reached level four proportions.

The EOC is located in Room 752 and is filled with computers, phones, posters of gauge levels and maps. When entering the EOC, one walks into a flurry of activity. All employees act as a well-organized team, dressed in red shirts which say, "U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Emergency Operations;" the uniform of the EOC. Personnel are answering phone calls, writing reports, entering data, changing gauge readings, calling local flood protection projects and reading current weather forecasts.

The District activated the EOC on March 2. Readiness Branch personnel were on duty during the rain on March 1, evaluating the situation and monitoring the storm. Mike Beaird, district emergency manager was deployed to Lexington on March 5 to the newly formed Disaster Field Office, to assist the Ohio River Division in coordinating FEMA missions. Immediately following this action, Steve Rager became the acting district emergency manager. He supervises the activities of the flood fight and provides overall management of the response and recovery operations. Rager is also in charge of pulling in specialists to assist with the flood fight.

Specialists, from many different divisions and offices of the District, were brought in to aid the total operation. These professionals came from a variety of backgrounds. Resource Management personnel tracked the funds expended by the EOC; Public Affairs answered media calls and calls from concerned citizens; Information Management hooked-up computers, connected them to the LAN and provided programming support; and administrative assistants ensured that office activities ran smoothly. Engineers monitored the flood protection projects, coordinated the flood fight efforts and assisted with FEMA missions; hydrologists tracked the activities of the storm and the pool levels of the lakes; geographic information

Continued on page 11

Corps photo

Personnel answer phones and update flood levels in the Emergency Operations Center. The EOC worked 24 hours a day through much of the flood. Calls came from across the nation from people inquiring about the flood.

Continued from page 10
systems experts provided timely pictures and maps of the flooded areas; and real estate employees obtained rights of entry. According to Rager, virtually every office of the District was involved in the operation.

Other individuals volunteered to assist with flood duty. Kim Durbin, administrative assistant from hydrology, was one of those volunteers. Durbin volunteered for flood duty because she "wanted to be there for the flood victims."

As the flood-fight continued, the EOC became an operation working in complete synchronicity. "Everyone has pitched in, everyone is doing a job that is important," Terry Siemsen, geographic systems expert, said.

Rager agreed that the EOC functioned like a team. "This is the smoothest operation that I have ever worked. Everyone bent-over-backwards to do what needed to be done. The whole District should be commended."

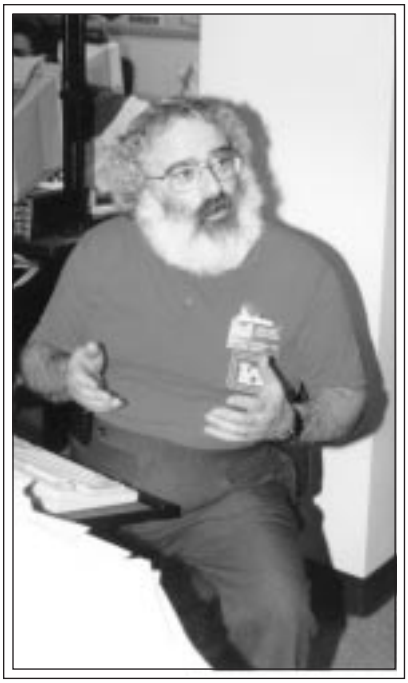
Even though the floodwaters have begun to recede, the EOC is still running. According to Rager, the EOC will be involved for at least another month. "There is still high water on the lower Ohio River and we may also receive more FEMA recovery missions," Rager said. The District has already received debris removal and temporary housing missions from FEMA. The first site being worked is Falmouth.

"The National Guard made sure the area was safe during the flood and initiated a lot of clean-up efforts throughout the state and now we're helping clean up the rest," Tom Riddle, debris removal coordinator, said. Several District employees are at Falmouth full-time for the recovery effort.

During the flood event, the EOC logged 450 media calls and over 3,850 calls from the public. The calls have begun to die down as the flood waters are tamed. Although the calls are now few, Rosemary Stewart, lead administrative assistant, said that she is still "haunted" by a call that she answered during the flood. An elderly couple called saying that their house was filling with water and that they had no power or heat. She gave them the numbers of agencies to call for help and told them to call her back if no one came and got them. "I still wonder what happened to them," she said.

Justine Dodge

Chuck Parrish talks with Ann Doyle from WHAS TV. Media response was a part of the EOC. Members of the Public Affairs Office fielded over 400 media calls during the flood event.



Todd Hornback

Harold Frankel, from Operations Division, serves in the Kentucky EOC.

Corps offers assistance to public sponsors

The District has offered assistance to public sponsors to rehabilitate flood control projects which sustained damages from the flood.

Through authority from Public Law 84-99, the Corps may assist in the cost of repairing federal and non-federal local protection projects damaged by the flood.

Flood comparisons

60 years after the 1937 Flood: How has time made a change?

by Todd Hornback
Public Affairs Office

Since the 1937 Flood, the Corps has constructed flood control reservoirs and local protection projects. These flood control measures have lowered flood levels, the severity of floods and the probability of certain floods reoccurring.

The Corps uses a statistical package to mathematically achieve probabilities. It is an ever changing science. With each flood, information is added to the program. For Louisville, flood records date back to 1875, but to a statistician, that is a drop in the bucket according to Bob Biel, district hydrologist.

The calculations are affected by the reservoirs. The 1937 Flood levels would not be as devastating today because of the flood control measures built since that flood according to hydrologists. Today's reservoirs would hold back part of the flood waters and the local protection projects would keep flood waters out of communities with levees and floodwalls.

File photo

On Jan. 21, 1937, waters covered streets in downtown Louisville. Without the levee and reservoir system that is now in place, the city was unprotected from the rising Ohio River.

The battle of the floods 1937 vs 1997

Chuck Parrish

A column under I-64 in Louisville shows the 1937 flood level—14 feet above the 1997 Flood.

1937

Floods have wreaked havoc in the Louisville area on numerous occasions—in 1832, 1867, 1883, 1884 and 1913. None, however, reached the ravenous level of the "Great Flood" of January 1937.

Described as an "inundation of almost biblical proportions," the Ohio River was above flood stage in Louisville for 23 days, cresting at 52 feet on the upper gauge, and 7 feet over the previous 1884 record.

Forty percent of residential Louisville was inundated; 175,000 people were evacuated; and property damage was estimated at $50 million.

Flood waters extended as far south as Churchill Downs. The familiar cry "send a boat" was heard throughout the city. Fish were reportedly caught in the lobby of the Brown Hotel at 4th and Broadway. Public utilities were inoperable for days.

1997

Although 14 feet below the 1937 Flood, the 1997 Flood brought destruction along the length of the Ohio River causing millions of dollars in damages.

There is an estimated $230 million damage due to flooding. Within Jefferson County, an estimated 40,000 to 50,000 households were affected. Over 400 homes had no electricity. The Red Cross fed 2,000 to 3,000 people a day. Some areas did not have telephone service and the Metropolitan Sewer District had over 4,000 service requests.

Unlike in the 1937 Flood, floodwalls and levees protected major populated areas sparing thousands from flooded homes and evacuations.

The series of flood control reservoirs also reduced the damages and costs. The 1937 Flood spawned Congress's interest in new flood protective measures.

Chuck Parrish

McAlpine Locks and Dam hides beneath flood waters while the middle wall serves as a waterfall from rushing waters.

Damages Prevented

Reservoirs, levees , floodwalls hold back raging waters of flood

by Gloria Stanley
On temporary flood disaster assignment from Nashville District

Water levels remain high at Louisville District lakes, delaying the opening of some recreation areas for the 1997 season.

"The flood pools at our lakes were used to hold back flood water during the flood event and reducing the lakes to recreation pool level will take several more weeks," said Steve Holmstrom, hydraulic engineer, Louisville District. "In fact, Taylorsville Lake reached a record level of 41 feet above normal pool on March 11, using 83.9 percent of its flood storage capacity and reducing the flood stage at Shepherdsville by 3.2 feet."

The Corps anticipates the lake levels will fall 1/2-foot per day until later this week, then continue falling at a rate of one foot per day. The long-term forecast, with normal rainfall, is for Green and Nolin lakes to reach summer pool in early May. Barren and Rough River lakes will reach summer pool in late May.

Ken Crawford

The South Frankfort Floodwall with a dedication ceremony this summer, holds back water during the flood. By preventing millions in flood damages, the floodwall has paid for itself.

Damages prevented by Louisville District and other lakes

Cave Run Lake reduced flood levels from three to 10 feet on the Licking River. The lake prevented over $9 million in damages.

Taylorsville Lake reduced the level 2.5 feet on the Salt River preventing over $9 million in damages.

The Corps reduced levels on the Green River from 2 to 15 feet. On the Rough River, levels were reduced almost 3 feet and on the Barren River, levels were lowered almost 9 feet. The total damages prevented for the Green River Lake system was over $10.8 million.

Flood levels prevented on the Ohio River were from 1 to 4.5 feet. In Paducah, Ky., $12.8 million in damages were prevented with a flood level reduction of 4.5 feet. In Evansville, Ind., projects reduced the flood level by 1.7 feet and avoided $13.2 million in damages. Louisville had its flood level reduced by almost 3 feet while preventing over $29.7 million in damages.

Project	Winter Pool Elevation
Barren	525/590
Green	664/713
Nolin	490/560
Rough	470/524
C. J. Brown	1009/1023
Caesar Creek	846/883
Harsha	729/795
West Fork	675/702
Cagles Mill	636/704
Cecil Harden	640/690
Monroe	638/556
Patoka	533/548
Buckhorn	757/840
Cave Run	724/765
Carr Creek	1017/1055
Taylorsville	545/592
Brookville	740/775
Mississenewa	712/779
Roush	737/798
Salamonie	730/793

Damages prevented by local protection projects

Kentucky projects
$203.6 million

Ohio projects
$63.1 million

Indiana projects
$149.8 million

Illinois projects
$11.4 million

Total for these states
$428 million

Norman Atkins

Taylorsville Lake surpasses its storage record during this flood. The lake reduced the flood stage at Shepherdsville by 3.2 feet.

Flood storage history of Louisville District Lakes

Crest Date	Crest Elevation	Percentage of Flood Storage Used	Downstream Reductions Location and Feet		Pool of Record Date and Elevation		Year Operational
14 Mar	567.8	60.4	Bowling Green	8.7	8 Mar 89	583.0	1964
15 Mar	690.7	41.3	Munfordville	14.4	4 Jan 79	705.2	1969
15 Mar	540.5	56.1	Brownsville	8.6	25 May 83	549.9	1963
15 Mar	514.9	72.3	Calhoun	1.6	23 Feb 89	521.6	1959
*	*	*	**	**	28 Feb 75	1014.6	1974
*		*	**	**	7 May 83	863.4	1978
11 Mar	754.9	30.5	Perintown	5.8	2 Mar 79	761.6	1978
*	*	*	**	**	22 Jan 59	699.0	1952
18 Mar	665.0	29	**	**	15 June 96	690.4	1953
18 Mar	666.8	38.2	Terre Haute	2.1	13 May 96	684.7	1960
18 Mar	545.9	37.4	Shoals	4.2	17 May 96	555.0	1965
15 Mar	534.6	9.1	Jasper	3.3	12 May 96	547.4	1978
7 Mar	806.9	40.1	Tallega	13.0	18 Mar 63	839.4	1960
11 Mar	749.8	55.0	Catawba	3.1	9 Mar 8 9	755.0	1974
6 Mar	1029.6	26.4	Hazard	1.7	8 May 8 4	1043.1	1976
11 Mar	586.5	83.9	Shepherdsville	3.2	11 Mar 97***	586.5	1983
12 Mar	745.8	13	**		6 May 96	761.0	1974
17 Mar	750.5	31.1	Peru	6.4	22Mar 82	771.5	1967
15 Mar	755.9	10.4	Contributed to Wabash Reduction		25 Mar 78	792.5	1969
17 Mar	761.8	25.5	Wabash	8.5	23 Mar 82	786.9	1966

***Minimal elevation increase from this event** ****Minimal downstream reductions** *****Previous record Feb. 23, 1989, 580.4**

Aftermath

Corps gains FEMA missions

Federal Emergency Management Agency has tasked the Corps to render aid to flood-ravaged areas.

Louisville District received multiple missions: temporary housing, debris removal, Preliminary Damage Assessment and Damage Survey Reports.

The Corps will contract for temporary housing trailers in Pendleton Co., Ky., where flash flooding destroyed portions of the county. Corps contractors also removed debris from the right of way in Butler County, Ky.

The District contracted with local contractors in Falmouth to remove the debris. Contractors are paid according to the amount of debris brought to the landfill.

Tom Riddle

Carlton Beasley, Corps inspector, measures a truck which is hauling debris from Falmouth, Ky. Each truck is measured to estimate the load of debris taken to the landfill.

THE FALLS CITY ENGINEER is an unofficial publication authorized under the provisions of AR 360-81. It is published bi-monthly by the Louisville District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 59, Louisville, Kentucky 40201-0059 under the supervision of the Public Affairs Office. Views and opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Department of the Army or the Corps of Engineers.

District Commander
COL Harry Spear
Public Affairs Officer
Ken Crawford
Writer/Editor
Todd Hornback
Secretary
Janiece French

Due dates for articles

Articles are due the second Friday of each month and may be sent via CC:Mail to Todd Hornback or brought to Room 183 in the Federal Building.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, LOUISVILLE
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
P.O. BOX 59
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY 40201-0059

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
PERMIT NO. 43